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中国兰科新植物(2)*

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NEW TAXA OF ORCHIDACEAE FROM CHINA (2)

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Key words Cephalanthera bijiangensis; Listera grandiflora var. megalochila; Pleione saxicola

关键词 碧江头蕊兰;巨唇对叶兰;岩生独蒜兰

碧江头蒸兰 新种 图 1

Cephalanthera bijiangensis S. C. Chen, sp. nov.

Habitu et structura floris C. falcatae (Thunb.) Bl. similis, a qua differt bracteis linearilanceolatis viridibus (3-)4-12 mm longis 1-nerviis.

Terrestris, erecta, glabra, 32 cm alta; rhizoma abbreviatum, radices filiformes subflexuosas carnosulas in sicco 1 mm crassas edens. Caulis erectus, teres, strictus, glaber, 6-foliatus, basi vaginis 4 alte amplexicaulibus ima c. 1 cm et suprema 6.2 cm longa obtectus. Folia erecto-patentia, suboblonga vel oblongo-lanceolata, imum 5.5 cm longum, 1.8 cm latum, cetera 8.5-10.7 cm longa 1-2.4 cm lata, apice acuta vel acuminata, basi amplexicaulia. Racemus 8-florus, ad 6 cm longus, 2.5 cm latus; bracteae lineari-lanceolatae, virides, 1-nerviae, ima c. 12 mm longa, superiores sensim breviores et (3-)4-6 mm longae; flores flavi, aperti, erecti, illis C. talcatae similes; sepala rhombeo-oblonga, c. 1.4 mm longa et 3.5 mm lata, 5-nervia, apice acuta, margine scabriuscula, basi angustata, lateralia plus minusve obliqua; petala sepalis similia sed paulo breviora; labellum petalis multo brevius, e medio trilobatum, basi saccato-calcaratum, lobis lateralibus ovato-lanceolatis c. 3.5 mm longis medio c. 1.5 mm latis, eo intermedio (epichilio) transverse elliptico vel subreniformi 3.5-5 mm longo 8-10 mm lato apice ebtuso val acuto et papilloso, lamellis 5-7 0.4-0.7 mm altis ornato, calcari conico c. 3.5 mm longo basi c. 2 mm lato extra sepala lateralia protrudenti; columna semiteres, suberecta, c. 7 mm longa; anthera erecta, elliptica, 1-1.5 mm longa; filamentum latiusculum; staminodia duo, ad basin filamenti, oblongo-ovata, argenteo-punctata; ovarium cylindricum, tortum, 10-12 mm longum.

Yunnan: Bijiang, in the vicinity of the town, on the edge of a stream, alt. 2000 m, flowers yellow, 29 May 1978, Bijiang Exp. 0214 (Holotypus, KUN).

从体态与花的构造看,本新种甚似金兰 C. falcata (Thunb.) Bl., 区别点在于本新

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种具条状披针形苞片,苞片绿色,长(3一)4-12 mm, 1 脉。

云南:碧江,县城附近,水沟边,海拔 2000 m, 花黄色,1978 年 5 月 29 日,碧江考察队 0214 (模式, KUN)。

头蕊兰属 (Cephalanthera) 产北温带,南界可达北非和缅甸东枝。 云南省已知有 3 种,连同本新种共有 4 种,其中除长叶头蕊兰 C. longifolia (Huds.) Fritsch 为广布种外,余下的云南头蕊兰 C. yunnanensis Hand.-Mzt.、硕距头蕊兰 C. calcarata S. C. Chen et K. Y. Lang 以及本新种均为窄域分布种,而且形态很特别,进一步表明了云南植物区系的丰富性与特殊性。

本新种与金兰除苞片不同外,分布区亦相隔甚远。金兰分布于峨眉山以东长江流域的广大地区,向东可达日本,而本新种只见于怒江河谷。此外,与云南产的其他 3 个种的区别也很明显。长叶头蕊兰花白色,唇瓣基部没有圆锥形的距;云南头蕊兰苞片叶状,宽阔,均较子房长,唇瓣基部的距很短,包藏于侧萼片之内,不外露;硕距头蕊兰虽然花的构造与本新种的较相似,但花白色,且为"腐生植物",无叶绿素,甚易区别。

巨唇对叶兰 新变种

Listera grandiflora Rolfe var. megalochila S. C. Chen, var. nov.

A typo differt labello subobovato-oblongo (in typo obovato-cuneato), basi tantum paulo angustato et usque ad 5 mm lato (in typo 2—3.5 mm lato), superficie prope basin fovea plus minusve nectarifera instructo.

Sichuan: Dajin, Kasa, Yinchanggou, in forests along the stream, alt. 2800m, fl. green, 27 June 1958, X. Li 77925 (Holotypus, PE).

新变种唇瓣近倒卵状矩圆形(原变种为倒卵状楔形),基部仅稍收狭,宽可达 5mm (原变种宽 2—3.5 mm),上面近基部处具一凹穴,凹穴多少具蜜,可区别于原变种。

岩生独蒜兰 新种 图 2

Pleione saxicola Tang et Wang, sp. nov.

Haec species P. praecoci (Sm.) D. Don similis, a qua differt pseudobulbo latiore quam longiore, vaginis non verrucatis, labello carinis tribus integris interdum crispatulis (non fimbriatis) ornato.

Terrestris, erecta; radices filiformes, flexuosae, villosulae; pseudobulbus plus minusve turbinatus vel oblatus, 7—11 mm altus, 1—2 cm latus, apice collo breviore apice annulo cupuliformi destituto coronatus. Folium singulare, terminale, persistens, suboblongo-lanceolatum vel oblanceolatum, 10—18 cm longum, 1.7—3.1 cm latum, glabrum, apice acutum vel obtusum, basi cuneatum; petiolus 3—7 cm longus, basi vaginis cylindricis 1—2 cm longis obsessus. Scapus ad basin pseudobulbi veteris foliati, basi vaginatus, vaginis 2—3 membranaceis cylindricis alte amplectentibus, flore solitario terminali incluso c. 10 cm altus; bracteae oblanceolatae, amplectentes, 2—3 cm longae, ovario (cum pedicello) longiores, usque ad 1 cm latae, apice acutae; flores rosei, glabri, magni, c. 10 cm diam.; sepalum intermedium oblanceolatum, c. 6.3 cm longum et 8 mm latum, apice acutum, 7-nervium; ea lateralia eo intermedio similia ed paulo obliqua; petala oblanceolata, sepalis angustiora et leviter breviora, 5-nervia; labellum explanato circuitu late ellipticum, c. 5.5 cm longum, 2.2—2.5 cm latum, prope apicem trilobatum, basi

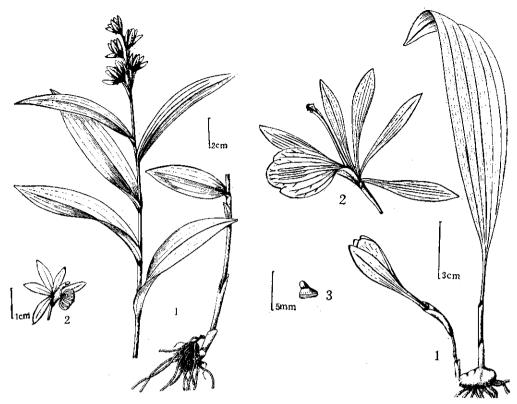


图 1 碧江头恋兰 Cephalanthera bijiangensis 1. 植株 plant; 2. 花 flower。

图 2 岩生独蒜兰 Pleione saxicola 1. 植株 plant; 2. 花 flower; 3. 药帽 operculum。(吴彰桦绘)

cuneatum et unguiculatum, ungue c. 1.3 cm longo, lobis lateralibus late ovatis 3—4 mm longis basi 4—5 mm latis margine irregulariter crispato-crenatis, eo intermedio semiorbiculari c. 8 mm longo et 1.5 cm lato apice subrotundo et irregulariter crispato-crenato, carinis tribus parallelis integris crispatulis c. 1.6 cm longis et 1 mm altis ex medio disci usque ad medium lobi intermedii decurrentibus; columna gracilis, elongata, 4—4.6 cm longa, suberecta, utrinsecus alata, alis angustis minus quam 1 mm latis, ad apicem columnae dilatatis (usque ad 5 mm latis) et irregulariter denticulatis; anthera ovata, c. 2.5 mm lata, operculata, incumbens, operculo apice cuspidato-convexo; rostellum late ligulatum, ca 3 mm longum; pollinia 4, in fasciculos duos cohaerentia, plus minusve clavata, c. 2.5 mm longa; ovarium glabrum, cum pedicello 1.4—1.7 cm longum.

Yunnan: no precise locality, on cliff along the stream, alt. 2400—2500 m, fl. pink, K. M. Feng 7914 (Holotypus, PE).

本新种与疣鞘独蒜兰 P. praecox (Sm.) D. Don 相似,但假鳞茎宽大甚于高度,鞘不具疣状突起,唇瓣上有 3 条全缘的,有时稍皱波状的(非流苏状的)褶片,甚易区别于疣鞘独蒜兰。

独蒜兰属 Pleione 约有 16 种,主要分布于我国,仅少数种类见于我国毗邻地区,如越南、老挝、泰国、缅甸、印度东北部、尼泊尔、锡金、不丹等。由于该属植物性耐寒冷,易于栽培,而且花大而美丽,不易凋谢,成为园艺上珍贵的花卉之一,世界各国广为栽培,尤以英

国、欧洲大陆、日本为最盛。台湾也有商业化种植供出售,称一叶兰。每年可从一个假鳞茎中繁殖 3—4 倍的新假鳞茎,故营养繁殖获利可观。同时,由于容易杂交,目前国际市场上品种繁多,甚受欢迎。园艺家与商人都在千方百计寻求新的种质资源。

独蒜兰属植物的假鳞茎,在顶端均有一个短颈或颈状突起,绝大多数种类在颈的顶端还有一个皿状环(见于叶与花茎脱落以后),故极易辨认。唯一的例外是疣鞘独蒜兰,它除了不具皿状环以外,叶能宿存 1—2 年(其他种类叶均脱落,故开花时无叶或叶未完全长成),显示出与其他种类明显的不同。为此,E. Pfitzer (1907)建立了一个新组:无环独蒜兰组 Sect. Dictylopleione。本新种的假鳞茎近陀螺状或扁球形,顶端骤然收缩成短颈,叶或花茎脱落后颈的顶端无皿状环,而且叶是宿存的。从这两点看,它与疣鞘独蒜兰有一定的亲缘关系,理应同属于无环独蒜兰组。但两者的差别甚大,除上面提到的鞘上无疣、假鳞茎形状以及花的褶片等不同以外,假鳞茎上没有绿色斑点,叶均为1枚,叶柄细长等也有别于疣鞘独蒜兰。看来两者并无密切的亲缘关系。除此以外,本新种与属中其他已知种类的关系就更远了。故不失为园艺上一个很好的新种质资源,值得重视。